THE HEATED TERM.

The Mercury Ninety-Eight Degrees in the

Shade-Cases of Sunstroke in New York, Jersey and Brooklyn-

Fans and Ices at a Pre-

mium-The Weather

Elsewhere, &c.

SARATUGA "A" SPRING WATER. SARATUGA SPRING WATER.

the State of New York, is one of the most re sia, Sulphur, Chalybeate, &c. The beneficial effects of ons visit these springs annually. Many hundred

The Saratoga A Spring Water is probably the most effective mineral water found on either continent. It has ten penent greater interal properties than the celebrated Compess Spring, four times that of Baden, But times that of Aix-la-Chapelle, twice that of Vicky, nearly three times peacer, than the renowned Seitzer, and equally over the or Alk-In-Chapelle, twice that of Vichy, nearly three times that greater than the renowned Seitzer, and equally over the Bass of Hath and Kissengen.

ANALYSIS OV. THE NARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER.

ANALYSIS OV. THE NARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER.

Shiorde of sodium... 365.300 Bi-carbonate of inc. 1.724.

Bhoride of calcium Sulphate of sodia... 258.

Bhoratogate of traces Sulphate of sodia... 258.

Bi-carbonate of med... 1.460.

Bi-carbonate of inc... 56.852 Silice acid... 1.460.

Bi-carbonate of mag... 390.

Beast... 20.480

Fer gallon, grains... 565.911

SPRING WATER,
ild always be designated by the letter "A." Do n
Saratoga (Star) Water," or "Saratoga Water,"
r water, when you wish "Saratoga A Spring Water

e anner a few endorsements:—
Union Hotzi, Saratoga Stratoga, May 1, 1866.

Aza Sin—in reply to yours in relation to the Saratoga
pring Water, we are pleased to say that, having used
Water thoroughly, we believe it to be of a super-or quaiand cheerfully recommend the use of the same for all
poses for which you recommend it
of shink it a equal to any mineral water in the world.

Yours, truly,
LELAND BROTHERS.

From Secretary Seward.
Washington D. C., April 27, 1865.
Henry, Esq., 21 Park Row. N. Y.
In Sin—I beg you to accept my thanks for the case
ga. Spring Water which you have kindly sent me.
benedicla.
y truly yours.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Chicago, Ill., May 3, 1866.
Sin-I endorse with pleasure the virtues of the ga A Spring Water' which the proprietors claim for consider it superior to any apring yet opened in Sara-Truly yours,

PHILIP CROCKTON.

The "Saratoga A Spring" contains, we believe, all the good nahtics of the first waters of the springs as cathartics, tonics and aperient upon torpid and consulpated constitutions. Its sedicinal effects upon the system are certainly very prompts at efficacion.

From Rev. Dr. CUYLER.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN, May 5, 1895.
An Kin.—I have only deferred acknowledging the receipt "Garatogs Spring Water" until I had an opportunity of its fair trial. I have used three or four bottles, and an adminable and thorough carbiardic. I like it exhibit, and with many thanks, I retund, grateful, THEODORE L. CUYLER.

om Jar Gould, Esq., President of the Troy, Salem and Rutland Railroad. The medicinal properties of the "Saratoga A Spring stee" are similar to those of the Congress Water, and I re found it from experience the best of the mineral waters t is the only medicine I ever take. It cannot be recommeded too highly. Yours,

is is the only monded too highly. Yours,

From Gov. Sermorn.
Urica. N. T., May 1, 1866.

DEAR Sin—I have used your "Sartoiga A Spring Water" th much advantage. I think this water will prove of great alue to the public. Truly yours, &c., HORATIO SEYMOUR.

UYLER COLFAX, Speaker of House of Repre

and I reply as to my opinion of it with pleasure. It is er and more effective than the Congress Water, but creased saline tasts is not as agreeable as it may be to I am greatly obliged to you for it. SCHUYLER COLPAX.

I water. Respectfully, GARDINER SPRING.

arrow Mannas, Req., Editor of the N. Y. World, says —

an analyzin of the "daratogs. A Spring Water" shows it to
sees qualities quite equal, if not superior to the famous
grees Spring. The water is pleasant and acts as an
erious and tonle. This new Spring Water will preverue;

"

" I have for several years made a liberal and profit
is use of the various mineral waters of Saratoga; but
se of them have dealt with me so efficiently and health
ity as the water of the recently opened "Saratoga A
ring."

Péstor of the South Congregational Church.

BOGGRIFF, May 16, 1888.

he Hoa. Honaca Gammar, Editor of the N. Y. Tribune

ours,

on F. Harry, Rag., Secretary:

Dank Sim-i believe in Saratops water. I have drank of
waters of all the springs in Saratops, and with entire
writality, and a full endorsement of the other springs, I
ree to aspithe "A" Water possesses qualities and proa effects I have not discovered in any other water,
or waters are look little appreciated. Were not my house
meeted as agents of this water I should answer you is
re emphatic terms. Respectfully yours.

DEMAS BARNES. BROOKLYN, May 10, 1866.

From Rev. E. H. Charts.

From Rev. E. H. Charts.

Water, but I have received your "Saratoga a Water," think very highly of it. Respectfully yours, it. H. CHAPIN.

Brookers, Market Brookers, May 1966.

'An Sun-I have not analyzed the "nearatoga A Spring of but I know from my own experience and that of my y that it contains at the sparking efference need to the issue celebrated springs, while its toole, alterative and eahartic effect is superior to them all.

If those who suffer from torpid livers, and who experience as hest of unpleasant censations which result from 'billion-nees,' would use this water, the product of Divine wisem, they might safety forego that greater host of se-called remodes," which, prepared by man, parake largely of his gnorance and imperfections. Yours, respectfully, If E. MORRILLE, M. D.

THE TRADE LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.

"Saratoga A Spring Water" is securely packed in a four dozen paints and of two dozen quarts. It retails same as Congress Water, but in quantities costs less

Agents for the Saratogs A Spring Water Company.

LD BY DEALERS IN EVERY PLACE, AND BY THE FOLLOWING TIME:—

tames, Ward & Co., New Orleans, Barnes, Henry & Co., others, i Johnston, Holloway & Gowden, Philadelphia; at Beothers & Bird, Boston; Wm., B Brown & Brothers, at Heothers & Bird, Boston; Wm., B Brown & Brothers, at Heothers & Bird, Boston; Wm., B Brown & Brothers, at More & Review & River, 1997, Co., 1997, Co

WASHINGTON

Proposed Visit of President Johnson to Chicago.

Introduction of a Bill in the Senate to Regulate Appointments to and Removals From Office.

Passage in the House of the Bill to Quiet Land Titles in California.

PROGRESS OF THE TARIFF BILL.

The Duty on Tea Fixed at Twelve and a Half Cents and on Coffee at Two and a Half Cents Per Pound.

Remonstrance Against the Passage of the Bill from the New York

Chamber of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1866. PROPOSED VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT AND SECRE-

The President and Secretary Seward have signified their intention of being present at the laying of the corner stone of the Douglas monument as soon as Congress adjourns. Mr. Seward will deliver the culogy. It is also shrewdly suspected that he will manage to re-turn through Philadelphia about the middle of August. While in the West the President and Mr. Seward are also or two other Western cities.

INTERESTING PINANCIAL MATTERS. The following amounts are now in the hands of Trea surer Spinner .- As security for national bank circula tion, \$327,568,350; as security for deposits of public

money, \$38,287,500.

The following is a statement of the funds in

vanit of the Treasury on July 7, 1866:-	
United States notes, legal tender	\$3,498,400 4,824,820 569,107 30,379
81iver	2,560
Cents	590
Five cent co n	900
Reserve fund, temporary loan	42,000,000
Reserve fund, surplus issue United States	TOTAL CONTRACTOR
notes	37,932,425
Reserve fund, compound interest notes Compound interest notes in redemption di- vision and in sheets, without number or	3,008,000
date	26,723,300
	20,120,000
Total	118 871 581

ing the week ending to-day were :- War, \$63,200; Navy The Treasury Department during the week printed ractional currency of the several denominations amounting to \$221,145; and the amount shipped was \$342,000, divided as follows:—To the Assistant Treasurer at New York, \$100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Philadel-phia, \$80,000; to the National Depository at Baltimore, \$84,000; and \$78,000 to national banks and individuals

No national banks were created nor govern itories designated for the week ending July 7, 1866. The amount of national bank currency issued during the week was \$1,072,165, and the total amount issued to

date is \$283,627,605. deemed and burned anterior to July 1, 1866, was \$282,000. Of this amount \$37,000 was cancelled in

THE BANK TAX. United States Treasurer Spinner, in a

to the cashier of the National Bank of Kingston, New bank would claim to be allowed to deduct from its defrom other banks, virtually over drafts, concluding as

follows:—
The \$20,000 mentioned by you as received from the Metropolitan Bank as a "call loan" and credited to said bank, is a deposit upon which duty should be paid, even though the amount has been left by you with the same bank subject to your draft. The deduction as an offset of a like amount due from said bank would not be proper. The check received by you from the Albany Bank and forwarded to the Sangerties Bank for collection, having been credited by you to the Albany Bank, must be returned by you as a deposit, so long as it may remain with you, and it would not be proper to enter as an offset to this deposit the amount you have charged to the Sangerties Bank on account of said collection.

MILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT. The President has approved the following name

The Precident has approved the following named bills.

A bill to extend the time for the reversion to the United States of the lands granted by Congress to ald in the construction of a railroad from Amboy by Hilsdale and Lanaing to some point on or near Traverse Bay, in the State of Michican, and for the completion of said road.

A bill authorising the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, to designate the general route of their road. They are to connect their line of railroad and telegraph with the Union Pacific Railroad, but not at a point more than fifty miles westwardly from the meridian of Denver, in Colorado.

A bill granting ortain lands to the State of Michigan, to sid in the construction of a ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the lake known as Lac in Belle, in that State.

A bill, granting lands to the State of Michigan, to aid in the construction of a harbor and ship canal at Portage Lake, Kewecinn's point, Lake Superior, in said State.

A bill to regulate the transportation of nitro-glycerine or glynoso oil, and other substances.

A bill making a grant of lands in alternate sections to aid in the construction and extension of the Irun Mountain Railroad from Pilot Knob, in the State of Missouri, to Heinan in Arkansas.

THE CHOPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA. R. M. Sparks, M. D., of Baltimore, Indiana, has just written a very interesting letter to the Commissioner of Dr. Sparks travelled through the counties of Macon Sumter, Dooley, Early, Dougherty, and thence east by rail to Savannah. He states that he could see no good reason, provided the dry weather continued, why a reason, provided the dry weather continued, why a reasonable crop of everything should not be produced, in some sections the crops looked well, especially in the counties of Sunter. Dougherty, Baker and Lee. Most of the intelligent farmers are in good spirits, and are convinced of the practicability of the present system of labor. The Doctor states that it is estimated by many in the South that the present growing crop of cotton will produce about three million bales; but he believes that not more than one million two hundred thousand bales will be produced, owing to the scarcity of hands on the plantations, the poor quality of the seed and the back-

The ECHRERING INTEREST ON THE ST. CROIX.

The Secretary of the Tressury has issued an order that
before admitting to entry any importations under the
provisions of the act to protect American citizens engaged in lumbering on the St. Croix river, in the State
of Maine, customs officers will require the presentation
of a manifest accompanied by the necessary oaths.

General Pick, Assistant Communicationer of the Freed-nea's Bureau in Tennessee, says he has closed all the medical establishments of the bureau in that State, and

VOLUNTEER ARMY REGISTER. The second volume of the "Volunteer Army Register" for the States of New York and New Jersey, containing

First Session.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1866. Mr. Mosgan, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the remonthe passage of the Tariff bill, pending in the House. The rious to the commercial and masufacturing interests of

Mr. John on, (dem.) of Md., said that some days ago Mr. Hendricks presented at his request, and during his

absence, a minority report of the Com mittee of Fifteen, Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., objected to the reception of this report—first, because it was not the practice of the Senate to receive minority reports, and, second, be-cause the report was not presented with the majority

the Senate to receive minority reports, and, second, branse the report was not presented with the majority report.

Mr. Joursen, answered the first objection by quoting from the precedents of the S-nate m such matters, and read an extract from the journal of the Committee of Fifteen, dated April, 1866, in which, on motion of Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, leave was granted to prepare a minority report. As to the matter of time, he said he had doubts for some time whether Mr. Fessenden would have found time to make a report, and he in that case should not have made any. He gave notice on the 8th of June that he intended to make a minority report. He thought the report ought to be received accause the Committee of Fitteen had authorized it, and because he (Mr. Johnson) had given notice of its preparation and had met with no objection.

Mr. Treumull and the reception of a minority report would establish a dangerous precedent. The Senate had heretofor received the views of a minority, but it had never known such a thing as a minority report. The objection which se-med to him of the most importance was in point of time. The minority had not presented their views until weeks after the majority report had gone to the country.

Mr. Taumsull, said the minority report was finished on the 16th of June, and the majority report on the 8th of June.

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gone to the country.

Mr. Joneson said that the minority report was finished on the 16th of June, and the majority report or the 8th of June.

Mr. Truemell. said the minority report had we theen presented for weeks after the majority rep?

Mr. Renderll. said the minority report had we theen presented for weeks after the majority report was not consensed that the proof was presented by him on the 22d.

Mr. Henderll. said that was two weeks after the majority report. The minority report was not consensed until after the majority report had been written if this practice were to be followed a minority might at any time criticise the report of a majority.

Mr. Schwen, (rep.) of Mass., said that as a personal matter every member of the Senate would be in favor of receiving Mr. Johnson's report; but he was clearly of opinion that such a document could not be received at so late a day.

Mr. Johnson's said he would present his report as the views of the minority, not as a report.

Mr. Pousson said he would present his report as the views of the minority, not as a report.

Mr. Pousson's said he would present his report as the views of the minority, not as a report.

Mr. Pousson's maid the two reports had been together. He would have no objection to receiving the minority report and printing it, if so decided by the Senate. He explained the cause of the delay in the appearance of the majority report.

Mr. Truemell. offered a resolution that the papers presented by Mr. Johnson be received as the views of the minority of the Committee of Fitteen; but in receiving such papers subsequent to the time when the majority report was read, the renate does not mean to sanction the right to present such papers at this time, not to establish a precedent for its future artion.

Mr. Joneson said that would be acceptable to him.

The resolution was agreed to, and the report was received and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Henderll. Report to the time when number of extra copies of this report be printed as were printed of the majority report

Mr. TRUMSTLL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of several petitions, among them one for the speedy trial by court martial of Jefferson Davis, and one for the expulsion of Garret Davis from the

and one for the expulsion of variet leavis from the senate.

Production of the involutation of indian firecrackers and other foreign fireworks be findian firecrackers and other foreign fireworks be important for the production of their dangerous character, being destructive to life and property. The petition was referred to the Finance committee.

NICHARY CLAIMS SOURCE STRUCK.

A joint resolution authorizing the payment of certain military claims against the late territory of Newada, was reported by Mr. SHERMEN, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, and passed.

BILL TO RESULATE ATPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALE.

Mr. TRUNKLL reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill to regulate appointments to and removals from office. It provides as follows:—

SECTION 1. That no officer of the United States appointed

office. It provides as follows:—

SECTION 1. That no officer of the United States appointed on the numination of the Precident, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be removable, except by the same agencies which concurred in his appointment, provided that in cases of disability or misconduct the President may suspend the disability or disconduct the President suny suspend the disability of the shall have had an opportunity of acting on it, the President to report the facts of the case to the Senate within thirty days after its next meeting.

pired, and whenever practicable it will be the duty of the appointing power to appoint a successor to take possession. Suc. 3. Frortices that in case of a vecancy during the recess of the Senate, the Fresident shall nominate a person to fill anid vacancy within thirty days after the meeting of the Senate succeeding the happening of the vacancy, and no such vacancy which has been filled by granting a commission to appire at the end of the next assession of the Senate succeeding the close of the session, except by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the commission as provided by the constitution. At the commission as provided by the constitution. At new vacancy, which the President is authorized to fill without the advice and consent of the Senate.

Size. 4 Provides that the President shall not be authorized to fill vacancies during the recess of the Senate, unless they happen during the recess, by death, resignation, expiration of term or other casualty, not depending on the will or action of the President.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT MARKER'S PERSY.

Mr. WHARY, (rep.) of W. Va., reported a bill for the sale
of the government property at Harper's Ferry, Westers

The sale of the government property at Harper's Ferry, Westers

The sale of the government property at Harper's Ferry, Westers

The sale of the President, Sale of the sale of th

Virginia.

Mr. Wade, (rep.) of Onio, introduced a joint resolution guaranteeing a Mexican loan to the amount of fifty milions. It is in the language of that recently introduced in the House. Referred to the Committee on Foreign

Relations.

THE ARMY RILL.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., called up the bill to regulate and fix the military peace establishment of the United States, which was read at length, after which Mr. Grimes said the Senate was not prepared to act on this bill to-day. He moved that the Senate would not adjourn.

Mr. TYPENETLL hoped the Senate would not adjourn, but would take up the unmisshed business of yesterday.

Mr. GRIMES said he hejied the Senate would adjourn. It was saturday and it was very hot. Several Senators were already sick, and others were threatened.

The Senate at 1:50 adjourned.

Wassington, July 7, 1866.

House in regard to the various army bills pending be-tween the two houses. He said he had had an interview with General Grant and the Secretary of War the other day, both of whom urged the necessity of a bill being passed immediately, as there was a pressing demand for more troops than can be enlisted under the present law. It appeared to him that the Military Committee in the Senate was determined to recommend action on ne army bill for the House, preferring, he supposed, to have the credit of organisting it. He therefore proposed, with the unanimous consent of the House, to report back the Secate Army bill, referred some time ago to the Committee on Military Affairs, move the House bill as a substitute for it, call the previous question, passe the Senate bell as so amended and then let the disagreements between the two Houses be reconciled by a committee of conference.

Mr. SPALDISA, (rep.) of Ohio, objected.

Expresses or low a row stryknesses indian Hostilles. Mr. RANDIS, (rep.) of lows, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill authorizing refeatoriesment to the Torritory of Nebrasks of certain exposses incurred in repelling Indian heeffallies, which was read twice and refuted to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

On motion of of Mr. Nielack, (dom.) of Ind., the Committee on Appropriations was discharged from the further consideration of the petition of citizans of Venango county, Pennsylvania, asking an appropriation for the discoverer of petroleum, and the same was referred to the Committee on the bill further to prevent smaggling, made a report, which was agreed to. The points of conference Committe on the bill further to prevent smaggling, made a report, which was agreed to. The points of controversy were as to mere matters of detail.

The Elizar, (rep.) of Ind., making an appropriation of the Senate bill to quiet land titles in California.

Considerable discousion took place on the bill. Mr. Jetlas, (rep.) of Ind., making an argument against it, and the California members advocating it.

The principal point of dispate was on an amendment reported by Mr. Julian, from the Conf with General Grant and the Secretary of War the other day, both of whom urged the necessity of a bill being

emptions in accordance with the laws of the United States prior to the time of the passage of said act.

Sir. Dances, (rep.) of Nich., argued that the amendment involved a judicial question, and that instead of leng put in this bill it should be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Whaen, (rep.) of Iowa, inquired what effect this bill would have on persons claiming under what is known as the Valleppe title in California.

Mr. Bowell, (rep.) of Cal., replied that if the proposed amendments were left out, the bill would have no effect whatever upon them.

Mr. Wilson, (ep.) of Jowa, inquired what effect this bit would have on persons claiming under what is known as the Vallepor title in California.

Mr. Browill, (rep.) of Cal., replied that if the proposed amondments were left out, the bill would have no effect whatever upon them.

Mr. Julian declared that it would expose every one of those exemptions to the surpation and rapacity of the Vallepor claimants.

Mr. Browill repeated his belief that it would have no effect whatever upon them, as the bill carefully guarded the rights of all pre-emptors.

The question was taken on Mr. Julian's amendment, and it was rejected; year 30, nays 93.

The bill was then passed without division.

It provides that in all cases where the State of California has herefolore made selections of any portion of the puble domain in part satisfaction of any grant made to said State, by any act of Congress, and has disposed of the same to porchasers in good faith under laws, the lands so selected shall be confined to said State, provided that no selection made by said state contrary to existing laws shall be confirmed by this act, for land to which any adverse pre-emption, homstead or other right has at the date of the passage of this act acquired by any settler under the laws of the Unites States, or to any lands which have been reserved for naval, military or Indian purposes by the United States, or to any valid Mexican or Spanish grant, or to any land which at the time of the passage of this act was included within the limits of any city, town or village, or within the county of San Francisco; and provided further, that the State of California shall not receive under this act agreater quantity of land for achool or improvement purposes than she is entitled to by law.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Scotled in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Tail's bill, the question being on Mr. Stevens' amendment to increase the duty on ive aims a supples, gard in fruit and vegetables from ten

revenue which might follow could be more than quadrupled by a proper system of collecting the excise duty on whiskey.

The debate was further continued by Mr. Davis and others, after which the committee proceeded to vote on the amendments.

Mr. Aliseon's amendment was rejected and Mr. Wilson's was adopted by a vote of 46 to 46, the Chairman voting "aye." So the duty on ten is fixed at twelve and a half cente per pound.

Mr. Hassino, (rep.) of Ill., moved to increase the duty on buckwheat from twelve to twenty cents per bushel, which was rejected.

Mr. Hassino the contraction of the duty on corn from ten to twenty cents per bushel, on hay from one dollar to two dollars per ton, and on potatoes from ten to twenty cents per bushel, on hay from one dollar to two dollars per ton, and on potatoes from ten to twenty cents per bushel, on any from menty to cort of the cents per bushel, on trees from fifteen to twenty-five per cent ad valorem, on pease from twenty-five per cent ad valorem, and en tallow two to four cents per pound, all of which was disagreed to.

On motion of Mr. Statismo a paragraph was added taxing wheat forty cents per bushel.

On motion of Mr. Ganriello a paragraph was added taxing malt thirty per cent ad valorem.

On motion of Mr. Kerchan, (rep.) of N. Y., a paragraph was added taxing malt thirty per cent ad valorem.

On motion of Mr. Allisson the duty on clover seed and though seed was increased from twenty to thirty-five per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Rock, (rep.) of Obio, moved to strike out the whole of the twelfth section, taxing agricultural products.

The Charaman ruled the motion out of order.

per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Rick, (rep.) of Mass., moved to strike out the whole of the twelfth section, taxing agricultural products.

The Charman roled the motion out of order, Mr. Fishav, (rep.) of Much., moved to amend the paragraph taxing lumber, by making the lowest rate two dollars per thousand feet instead of one dollar. This amendment gave rise to denate, Messra, Ferry, briggs and Trowbridge supporting it, and Mr. Cook opposing it. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Cook, (rep.) of Ill, meved to strike out the whole paragraph, which was disagreed to.

Mr. Riess moved to increase the duty on ship timber from fifty onts to three dollars per ton, which was rejected.

Mr. Pixk moved to strike out the paragraph taxing ship timber and inserting in live of it on ship timber helf a cent per cubic for on ship kines one cent per inch and on hard wood ship plank, fifty cents per thousand feet, which was rejected.

Mr. Riess moved to increase the duty on railroad ties from three to five ocnts each, which was rejected.

Mr. Riess more to increase the duty on railroad ties from three to five ocnts each, which was rejected.

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Mr. Hatt. (rep.) of N. Y., suggested to add, 'or in the original firsh, or Eres language.

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Mr. Hatt. (rep.) of Mr. Allagos, outract of hemlock bark was put on the free list.

On motion of Mr. Allagos, outract of hemlock bark was put on the free list.

Mr. Manucica, rep.) of Iled., moved to strike, out here, both part was a non-med to as so read 'waste or raw material, of whatever kind, for manufacture into see and each for an other convers.

of "aix," so its make the animal complete. [Laugh-ter.] Or motion of Mr. Larian, (rep.) of N. Y., the paragraph about paper wante was amounted he as to read "trasts or raw material, of whatever kind, for manufacture into paper, and not for any other purposes."

On motion of Mr. O'Nemia, (rep.) of Pa., the para-graph placing wearing apparel on the free list was amended by adding a provise "that it is to be for per-sonal use and not for sale."

On motion of Mr. Donost, a provise was imagined to allow drawbacks on works of art imported for presenta-tion to the United States government, or any State or manufact government.

municipal government.

The First, (dem.) of Ohio, indirect to piace coffee on the free inst, which was dampreed to.

Mr. Wilson, of lown, moved to strike out of the paragraph placing wearing appared on the free lies the words "and other personal effects," which was disagreed to.

Mr. Bette, (rep.) of Ky. moved to strike out the fitteenth section placing manifectory for the manifest tore of sugar from locate or secretain on the free lies for one yies, which was reported.

one half cent one cent per care of the contrast of one cent per care of a \$6 or less per thousand feet, \$2 per thousand a valued at \$6 or less per thousand feet, \$2 per thousand a valued at over \$6 per thousand feet, \$2 per thousand in the cent per cent p

shall be levied, collected and paid a day equal to the tax imposed by the internal revenue laws upon such articles.

Mr. Hight, (rea) of Cal., announced that any members who choose to contribute to the relief of sufferers from the great confingration at Portland could hand in their contributions to Mr. Perham.

FERTHON FROM THE SLAVONIC PRAYESTLY.

Mr. Mysas presented the petition of the Slavonic fraternity of the United States, staring that twenty thousand of their people, speaking from fifteen to eighteen idioms, are residents of the United States; that no books in their language or any of its idioms are published here, and asking that books and publications in the Slavonic languages may be admitted free of duty.

At a quarter to five o clock the House adjourned. The thermometer in the Hall to-day, ranged from eighty-eight to ninety degrees.

JEFF DAVIS.

He is Visited by One of His Counsel and a Parele or of Being Admitted to Hall-

FORTHERS MONROR, July 7, 1866. George W. Brown, of Baltimore, one of Jeff Davis' counsel, and Burton N. Harrison, the latter's private secretary during the war, arrived this morning, secretary ourning the war, arrived this morning, and have spent the day with Mr. Davis. They returned North this evening, Mr. Brown's visit was a professional one solely, and that of young Harrison strictly and simply of a social character. Through this visit I learn positively that all hope and expectation of the parole of Mr. Davis or his release on bail has been given up, and that no farther attempt will be made to accomplish this result by his counsel or friends, unless some unexpected and alarising change in his health compel a renewal of the application. It is greatly feared, however, that such continuency will arise. Mr. Harrison says he finds Mr. Davis in a much lower state of health than at his recent work. His voice is much weaker, his step fur less assured, his conversation less cheerful, and with vary little of the buoyancy and animation he then evinced. Regarding his approaching trial Mr. Davis has no apprehension, but each day only grows more anxious for the trial to begin. No fasilt is found with his present treatment. He has everything he could wish for or expect but his freedom.

CANADA.

Report of the Adjutant General on the

Canadian militia has been presented, and shows that a call was made for ten thousand volunteers on the 7th of fourteen thousand members responded to it; that on the 28th of March the force was reduced to ten thousand, and on the 21st of March all were relieved from duty.

to reflect the universal opinion of the people relative to Mr. Gait's tarif. It is the best analysis of public opinion

Mr. Gait's tariff. It is the best analysis of public opinion upon this subject I have seen;—
Resolved, That the proposed new tariff involving very important changes ought not to become law without a resonation notice to all purioss, and as confederation is soon to be come law, this meeting is of opinion that this tariff ought not to be passed until the United Previous have had an opportunity to counder it.

The Archaeolavilia family, killed last year by the explosion on the steamer Ht. John, in the Hadson, I believe, were borried here to day.

The Numrementic and Artiquarian Society of Montreal recovered at the last meeting a donation from M. Vjetor Manifacer, of Autorre, speciment of several Franch course, attendy which was a mediant commencementing the entry of the Respect of Napones III. into Astanto, May 6, 1801, where he tax to be a membrated space.

Few persons need be told the heat yesterday was intense, because everybody feit it. With a degree of temperature at which our race in the East Indies are

santly the cooling fan, we are compelled to toil with unabated energy. How truly did the sentence inflicted on our first parents, that man should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, apply to us yesterday, with the thermometer among the nineties and but the faintest breath of air to counteract much bodily exertion looked as if on the point of sinking from exhaustion. Solid business men "The dandy clerk," who came down in the early morn-ing in all the glory of an unruffled shirt front, spottess white vest and unexceptionable fitting kids, looked on his return from business in the afternoon "completely

played out," his immaculate shirt becom bedraggled as a slattern's skirt, his paper collar reduced to a pulp, and he Broadway defiant alike of July's sun or December's nows despite the airmess of their attire, looked actually martyrs on the altar of the Juggernaut fashion. On the city rail cars the male portion of the freight sat bare-

The heat was equally oppressive in Breeklyn and Jersey City, and during the day a great many cases of sunstroke occurred in these places as well as in this city. In Jersey City at three P. M. the thermometer reached 103 in the shade.

fourth street, insensible from the local. He was gressed in a black coat, brown striped parts, white shirt and straw hat, had brown whiskers, and seemed shout thirty-pears of sge.

About six o'clock P. M., officer Hand, of the Twenty sinth presenct, found a man, aged about thirty-three, lying on the corner of Matheon avenue and Twenty seemed street sensitively, and conveyed him to Bethevior Hospital in a dying condition. He was dressed in blue sack coat and black pants, and wore brogains.

Marries Boardon, residing at the corner of Fifty first street and Elevarith avenue, while at work on a load foot of Forty-second street, N. R., was presented by the heat and conveyed to his residence by officer Maher, of the Twenty-second precinct.

John Henry Schount, a German, aged forty-two, was sonstruck at the corner of Elevarth avenue and Forty-shird street, and died while being conveyed to his residence, 307 West feventeenth atreet.

John Larkin, residing at 310 West Seventeenth street, was overcome by the heat and taken to his home by officer Grant.

John McEarly, living at 140 West Nineteenth street, was suintruck in Reventeenth street, between feventh and Eighth avenues, in the afternoon, and taken to his home by a citizen. His physician thinks he will recover.

Thomas Williams, residing in Forty-third street, near

John McEarly, living at 140 West Nineteenth street, between Sayanth and Eighth avenues, in the afternoon, and taken to his home by a citizen. His physician thinks he will recover.

Thomas Williams, residing in Porty-third street, near Tenth avenue, was overcome by the heat is Maisien avenue. He was taken into a house and cared for, and his freenes advended of his library, who precipity came and conveyed him home.

Joseph Partland, residing in West Eleventh effect, was found on pier No. 1 North river, having been producted by the heat. Taken to Belleveu Booglist.

Robert Winner, residing is Most struct, near spring, was taken to the Fourth precipies existin house, overcome by the heat. After recovering comewhat he was taken better.

Javic Bronz, of 127 East Thirty-fifth street, was found overcome by the heat in front of No. 90 Wost Thirty-fifth street. Taken bound.

CARES OF SUNSTROER IN RECOULTY.

In Brooklyn the following cases are respected.—

A track mast named Richard King feel from the truck while proceeding through Flushims avenue, from the effects of the heat. He was conveyed to his residence, 18 South Oxford street.

A condictor on one of the BeKalo avenue cars, named Asignatus Nostrand, feel from he car prestrated by the heat. He was taken to bus bome in Myrile avenue.

A man named Michael Bujie, residing at No. 40 Rate treet, deed at his residence. Friday night, from the effects of the heat. Corone Lynch held an imposet, where a vendet in accordance was rendered.

Join Benny and Michael Joyou, two laborers, residing at 42 State sirect, who were at work on an embank ment in fourth Brocklyn, came home eart evening, and shortly after wore procured by the heat and both died in about an hour. Both leave large families.

TERRY CITY

In Jersey City the following cases occurred —Thomas recots, drives of an express wage, fell from his sent in Exchange place. Geo. Scranton, of Philadelphia, was attack indeed to the intent was a work on the second put the mean of more or less severity are resported by the de

The Weather Etsewhere,

The weather here is the warment known for some ears. The thermometer stands at 100 degrees in the fact.